



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Egyptian congress of medicine to be held in Cairo, December 19 to December 23, 1902.

NAPLES, ITALY, *September 2, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the fact that the Egyptian congress of medicine will be held at Cairo, Egypt, from December 19 to December 23, 1902. The congress will be divided into three sections, namely, internal pathology, tropical diseases, surgery, and ophthalmology. The transactions of the section of tropical diseases will be of especial interest to the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. Particular consideration will be given to bubonic plague, Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, and other diseases of hot countries.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

MEXICO.

Correction of statement made in Public Health Reports, No. 30, concerning yellow fever in Alvarado.

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, *August 27, 1902.*

SIR: In one of the last numbers of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, I have found a report from the commissioner of your department in Vera Cruz, relating to the sanitary conditions, in which he states that yellow fever is epidemic in Alvarado. In order to ascertain the facts of the case, I requested the chief port officer of that town to report, and he informs me that only 3 isolated cases of yellow fever have terminated fatally between June 17 and July 30 of the present year, without the disease propagating itself.

As according to the official information above mentioned, there is no reason to assert that any epidemic of yellow fever exists in the port of Alvarado, I would take it as a favor, provided you have no objection, if you would kindly order this mistake to be rectified.

Respectfully,

E. LICEAGA,
President Supreme Board of Health.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Report from Tampico.

TAMPICO, MEXICO, *September 15, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an abstract of the bills of health issued at this office for the week ended September 13, 1902. During this period there was recorded in the office of the juez civil a total of 11 deaths, due to the following causes: Malaria, 4; tuberculosis, 1; typhoid, 1, and miscellaneous, 4. We have just had in this section the first norther of the season, which has had the effect of reducing a daily maximum temperature of about 32° F., in the shade, to 25° F.

The sanitary condition of the port continues to be good.

Respectfully,

JOS. GOLDBERGER,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.